西藏䗛目三新属及三新种记述

毕 道 英

(中国科学院上海昆虫研究所 上海 200025)

作者在整理鉴定西藏昆虫标本时,发现三个新属和三个新种,即 隶属 于 拟 䗛 科 Pseudophasmatidae 光䗛属 Leurophasma, 异蜥科 Heteronemiidae 壮䗛属 Megalophasma 和并胸䗛属 Arthminotus。模式标本均存中国科学院上海昆虫研究所。

光婚属 Leurophasma 新暠

体中等。褐色。体表光滑。前、后翅均缺。触角丝状,明显长于前足股节;前胸背板前缘两侧各具狭椭圆形凹窝。前胸腹板缺突起,中节长于后胸背板;前足股节较直。中、后足胫节缺刺,其顶端腹面各具三角形凹窝。跗节5节,爪的内侧具细齿,呈梳形。

模式种: 长尾光蟾 Leurophasma dolichocerca 新种

本新属近似拟䗛科 Pseudophasmatidae 的爪齿䗛属 Aschiphasma Westwood, 但不同点如下(1) 前胸背板前缘两侧各具狭椭圆形凹窝; (2) 缺前、后翅,易与后者相区别。

长尾光蝽 Leurophasma dolichocerca 新种(图 1-7)

雄性:体型中等。体表光滑,缺刺和齿突体腹面,足及尾须等具绒毛。头方圆形;复眼近半球形突出,位于头部侧面;触角丝状,其长到达腹部第四节。前胸背板长形,其前缘两侧各具狭椭圆形凹窝,背板长约为宽的 2 倍,长于后胸背板(不含中节),约等于中节长,横沟位于前胸背板的中部,并割断细中隆线;中节较长,长为宽的 2 倍,其长大于后胸背板。前、后翅均缺。前足股节较直,圆弧形(横切面),其股节腹面较平,具内、外隆线。胫节圆筒形,跗节 5 节,爪的内侧具细齿,呈梳形。中、后足胫节顶端腹面具凹窝。腹部圆筒形,末端三节较短,肛节更短,其后缘中央深内凹,圆弧形,两侧角为菱角,背面具中隆线。肛上板露出较短,端部圆弧形。下生殖板较短,顶端圆弧形;尾须较长,圆柱形,端部略内弯,顶端为锐角形。

雌性:体较大于雄性。肛节较短,后缘截平,两侧角为小三角形,背面具中隆线,其两边各具一个圆形凹陷;肛上板较短,圆弧形,顶端钝;尾须较长,圆柱形,端部略微弯,顶端钝形,其长超出腹部末端,超出的部分为肛节的 1.5 倍。腹瓣较短,腹面平直,中部之前两侧缘向顶端斜切,顶端平切,其长未到达肛节的中部。

体色:褐黄色或褐黑色。

体长 (mm): ♂50.0,♀65.0—68.0。前胸背板: ♂4.0,♀5.5—6.0。中胸背板: ♂6.5,♀9.0—9.5。后胸背板(含中节)♂7.0,♀9.0—9.5。中节: ♂4.0,♀5.0—5.5。前足

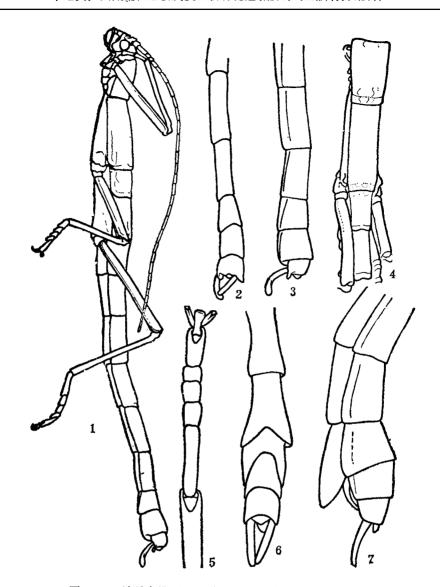


图 1-7 长尾光䗛 Leurophasma dolichocerca sp. nov.

1.整体(迥观♂); 2.腹部末端(背观♂); 3.腹部末端(侧观♂); 4.胸部(背观♂); 5.中、后足胫 节顶端腹面凹窝(腹观♂); 6.腹部末端(背观♀)。7.腹部末端(侧观♀)。

股节: ♂8.5,♀11.3—12.0。中足股节: ♂6.3,♀8.5—10.0。后足股节: ♂10.2,♀15.0—16.0。

正模♂,配模♀,副模2♀♀,西藏,墨脱,1979. VII.18—21, 金根桃和吴建毅采。

壮䗛属 Megalophasma 新属

体较粗大,圆筒形,略扁,具中隆线。中胸较细,中部偏后较粗;体表粗糙,背面和腹面 均具大小不等的颗粒和侧隆线。触角、足和腹瓣中脊等均具细毛。头部具有一对锥形突, 顶端钝圆,位于复眼之间。触角丝状,长于前足股节。后头和胸部具有大小不等的颗粒, 尤其在胸部侧板上的颗粒更较粗密。腹部背板颗粒明显减少,但具侧隆线,侧板缺突出的 颗粒。前、后翅均缺。前足股节基部略向内弯,并具隆线,但缺齿和叶状突;前足跗节简单;肛节后缘具较宽的凹口,背面具中隆线。

模式种: 颗粒壮䗛 Megalophasma granulata 新种

本新属近似异䗛科 Heteronemiidae 的拟健䗛属 *Parasosibia* Redtenbacher, 但不同点: (1) 后头部具形状粗、细不等的小颗粒; (2) ♀性腹瓣为匙形,缺颗粒,但中脊具细毛,腹瓣顶端为较狭的圆弧形。

颗粒壮䗛 Megalophasma granulata 新种(图 8-11)

雌性: 体较粗壮,体表粗糙,圆筒形,略扁,背面具中隆线。触角、足和腹瓣腹面的中脊具细毛。头部呈长方形,具有一对锥形突起,顶端钝圆形,位于复眼之间;复眼为半球形突出;后头具有大小不等的颗粒和中隆线。触角丝状,其长大于前足股节,第一节长而扁,其余各节为圆柱形。前胸背板长方形,前横沟和中横沟均割断中隆线,背面具大小不等的颗粒,侧板具少数颗粒;中胸背板较长,其长为前胸背板的 4 倍,背面和侧板均密被颗粒;后胸背板(含中节)较短于中胸背板,其长为前胸背板的 3 倍,背面和侧板均密被颗粒;后烟均缺。前足股节基部略向内弯,并具隆线;前、中和后足股节的内外下侧隆线近顶端具 2—3 个小齿,其胫节基部下面具弧形突起,跗节 5 节;前足股节长于后足股节,中足股节短于后足股节。腹部扁棒状,背板具颗粒与颗粒串联起来的侧隆线;第六腹节两侧后角向外突出,末端三节较短,肛节后缘具较宽的凹口,两侧角向后突出,顶端近乎直角形,背面具中隆线和不连续的侧隆线;肛上板较短,顶端钝角形,宽为长的 2 倍,背面具中隆线;腹瓣匙形,顶端为较狭的圆弧形,腹面具明显中脊,且具细毛,其长到达肛节的后缘;尾须较短,未超出体端。

体色: 三对足为青黄色或黄褐色,体为褐色或深褐色。 雄性未知。

体长 (mm): \$92.0-100.0\$, 前胸背板: \$94.8-5.0\$, 中胸背板: \$92.0-22.0\$, 后胸背板(含中节): \$915.0-16.2\$, 中节: \$94.0-4.5\$, 前足股节: \$919.0-20.5\$, 中足股节: \$919.0-20.5\$, 中国:\$919.0-20.5\$, 中国:\$919.0-20.5\$

正模♀,副模 6♀♀,西藏,墨脱,1980. VII.18, 金根桃和吴建毅采。

并胸䗛属 Arthminotus 新属

体较长,扁棒状,前部和后部略细,中部略宽,即后胸和腹部前数节较宽。体表平滑或具颗粒。触角、体部腹面,三对足和尾须均具细毛有时缺。头部缺或具刺;触角丝状,长于前足股节;中胸背板较长,后胸背板与中节愈合,略具愈合的微痕。前、后翅均缺。前足股节基部略向内弯,并具隆线,股节背面缺或具刺,齿和叶状突。跗节简单。中、后足股节腹面中隆线顶端具一个齿,腹瓣具中隆线。

模式种: 中华并胸䗛 Arthminotus sinensis 新种

本新属近似异䗛科 Heteronemiidae 的股枝䗛属 Paramyronides Redtenbacher, 但不同点: (1)后胸背板与中节愈合。(2)后足较长,超过腹部末端,易与后者区别。

中华并胸聯 Arthminotus sinensis 新种(图 12-14)

雌性:体较长,扁棒状,前部和后部略细,中部略宽,即后胸和腹部 1、2 节较宽。体表光滑,具中隆线。触角、体腹面、三对足及尾须均具细毛。头为长方形;复限近半球形,略

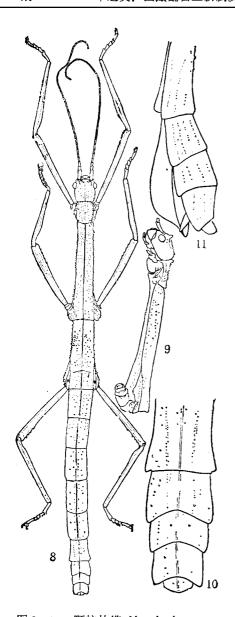


图 8-11 颗粒牡䗛 Megalophasma granulata sp. nov. (♀) 8.整体(背观); 9.头和前、中胸背板(侧观); 10.腹部末端(背观); 11.腹部末端(侧观)。

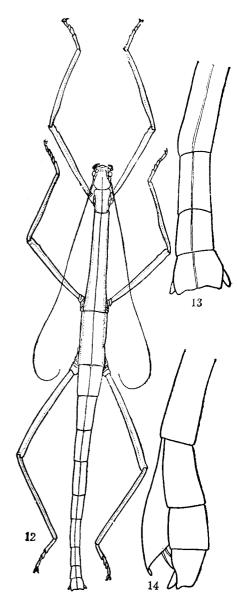


图 12—14 中华并胸䗛 Arthminotus sinensis sp. nov. (♀)

12.整体(背观); 13.腹部末端(背观); 14.腹部末端(侧观)。

突出于头部两侧;触角丝状,其长大于前足股节到达体长的 2/3; 第一节圆柱形,略扁。前胸背板略长,其长为最宽处的 1.5 倍,为最狭处的 2 倍;两侧缘中央向内弯,中部之前具中横沟和近前缘具前横沟,均割断中隆线,中胸背板较长,前端细,后端较宽,其长为前胸背板的 4 倍以上;后胸背板与中节愈合,略具微痕。前、后翅均缺。前足股节基部略向内弯,并具隆线;前、中和后足股节背面缺刺,腹面中隆线顶端具明显的一个齿,内、外膝片顶端呈锐角形;跗节 4—5 节。中足较短,后足较长,超过腹部末端。腹部向后端趋细,末端三节

较短,最后二节之和略长于第七节,肛节后缘平切,在中隆线处略凹,两侧角钝形。腹瓣舟形,顶端较狭,其长未超过肛节后缘,其腹面具中隆线。尾须圆锥形,顶端较钝,略超过或不到达肛节后缘。

体色: 褐色或黄褐色。

雄性未知。

体长 (mm): Q110.0, 前胸背板: Q6.0, 中胸背板: Q26.0, 后胸背板: Q15.0, 前足股节: Q22.0, 中足股节: Q20.0, 后足股节: Q27.0。

正模♀,副模♀,西藏,墨脱 1980. VII.5. 金根桃和吴建毅采。

致谢 本文承蒙夏凯龄教授指导,徐仁娣同志绘图,特此致谢。

参考文献

- 1 Bradley J C, Galii, B S. The taxonomic arrangement of the Phasmatodea with keys to the subfamilies and tribes. Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, 1977, 79(2): 176-208.
- 2 Brunner v, Wattenwyi K. Redtenbacher J. Die Insekten familie der Phasmiden. Leipzig. 1906-1908, 590 p.

DESCRIPTION OF THREE NEW GENERA AND THREE NEW SPECIES OF PHASMATODEA FROM XIZANG, CHINA

(PHASMIDA: PSEUDOPHASMATIDAE, HETERONEMIIDAE)

Bi Daoying

(Shanghai Institute of Entomology, Academia Sinica Shanghai 200025)

Abstract In the present paper, three new genera and three new species from Xizang, China, are described. All the type specimens are deposited in Shanghai Institute of Entomology, Academia Sinica.

Leuro phasma Bi, gen. nov.

This new genus closely allied to Aschiphasma Westwood, but is chiefly distinguished by the both anterior-lateral margins of pronotum with very narrowed elliptic furrow. The body without tegmina and wings.

Type-species: Leurophasma dolichocerca Bi, sp. nov.

Leurophasma dolichocerca Bi, sp. nov. (figs. 1-7)

Body smooth, without any granules, apterous, stick-like. Antennae long, reaching much beyond the base of the hind femora. Both the anterior-lateral margins of pronotum with very narrowed elliptic furrow, mesonotum longer than metanotum, metanotum longer than the width, median segment longer than metanotum and united with it. Tarsi 5-segmented, claws finely pectinate. Margins of abdomen without lateral outgrowths, anal segment of male not split and bilobed. Subgenital oper-

rculum of female comparatively shorter, with the apical margin broadly rounded, not exceeding the middle of anal segment.

Holotype \mathcal{O} , allotype \mathcal{O} , paratypes $2\mathcal{O}$, Medog, Xizang. July 18—21, 1979. **Megalophasma Bi, gen. nov.**

This new genus is allied to *Parasosibia* Redtenbacher, but differs in the occiput with varying sizes of distinct big or small granules. The subgenital operculum of female scooplike, without granules, but on the ventral surface with median carina and hairs, the apical margin narrowly rounded and never pointed.

Tyoe-species: Megalophasma granulata Bi, Sp. nov.

Megalophasma granulata Bi, sp. nov. (figs. 8-11)

Body stout and robust, apterous, granulated. Head rather flat, a little broader than the pronotum, occiput with varying sizes of distinct big or small granules. Antennae long, nearly reaching to the apex of the front legs. Mesonotum longer than metanotum. The subgenital operculum of female not exceeding the supra-anal plate, scoop-like, without granules, but on the ventral surface with median carina and hairs, the apical margin narrowly rounded and never pointed.

Male unknown.

Holotype Q, paratypes 6QQ, Medog, Xizang; July 18, 1980.

Arthminotus Bi, gen. nov.

This new genus allied to *Paramyronides* Redtenbacher, but it is easily distinguished from that by the median segment entirely fused with metanotum together, the hind legs comparatively long, exceeding the apex of abdomen.

Type-species: Arthminotus sinensis Bi, sp. nov.

Arthminotus sinensis Bi, sp. nov. (figs. 12-14)

Body elongate and long, apterous, smooth, non-granulated. Head distinctly longer than the width. Antennae long, distinctly longer than the length of the front legs, backwardly exceeding the base of the hind femora. Mesonotum long, distinctly longer than the pronotum and metanotum (with median segment) together, median segment entirely fused with metanotum together, transverse sulcus invisible. The hind legs comparatively long, exceeding the apex of abdomen. The last two tergites of abdomen together slightly longer than the preceding tergite. The hind margin of the last tergite of abdomen slightly emarginated at the median carina. Subgenital operculum very slightly cymbiform, apex sharply pointed, nearly as long as the three apical tergites, but not reaching to the hind margin of the anal-segment.

Male unknown.

Holotype ♀, paratype ♀, Medog, Xizang; July 5, 1980.